#### THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

BENATOR PLUMB BREAKS LOOSE AGAIN ON THE TARILE BILL.

He also Announces Ills Opposition to the Proposed Gag Rule, and Scantor Teller John film to Series that He Will Use Every Effort to Delent It-The Speaker Attacked and Detended in the House-Bilver-haired Breekinridge's Elequent Appeal Against the Force Bill,

WASHINGTON, Aug 4.-In the Senate to-day Mr. Davis (liep., Minn.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for informa-tion on the subject of the secident last Friday to the lock of the Sault Ste, Marie Canal. He spoke of it as a most serious calamity to the commerce of the nation, costing, as he had been informed by telegraph, \$500,000 a day. He also mentioned, incidentally, the failure of the House to act on a bill passed by the Senate some months ago providing for a second and larger lock.

Mr. Cuilom (Rep., Ill.) hoped that the House would be induced to take up that measure and pass it. If not, it would be well enough for the Senate to take up the River and Harbor bill at an earlier day than had been agreed upon, so as to have an appropriation secured for that

Wery important work.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) inquired whether "the business branch of Congress" had paid any attention to the bill referred to. Mr. Cullom said It had not.

Mr. Cockrell-That is very remarkable, that a body organized with one man for the purpose of transacting business will not do it. Mr. Cullom-I have no remark to make on that subject, except to say that a bill making the necessary arrangement for the completion of this great work passed the Senate some time ago.

Mr. Cockrell-I understand the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Davis) to say that the loss to cemmerce through the accident amounts to 2500,000 a day. Mr. Davis-So I am informed by telegraph.

Mr. Cockreil—And yet "the business branch of Congress" pays no attention to the matter. Mr. Payne (Dem., Ohio) said that he had received a telegram from the Managing Executive Committee of the Iron Ore Transportation Company stating that for the two weeks ending on July 20 the passage through the lock averaged fifty-two vessels a day with a capacity of over 63,000 tons. The representatives of that interest were before the Senate Committee on Commerce early in the session, and that committee investigated the matter and reported a bill providing for the completion of the second lock within two years. That bill was passed by the unanimous vote of the Senate, and went to the House. He did not know how delicate one had to be in talking about the other House, but he was informed that that bill had been approved by the liver and Har-

bill had been approved by the lilver and Harbor Committee of the House, but that for several months past the committee had not been able to get a hearing for it before the House. There was where the matter stood. Whether it would be an act of humiliation for the Senate to ask the other House respectfully to act on that bill be would not undertake to judge. But something ought to be done.

Air, Edmunds (Rop., Vt.) did not think it a proper thing to spend time in discussing the conduct of the other branch of Congress. All that the Senate had to do with it just now was to consider the accident to the canal lock, and he thought that, as the appropriations made in the River and Harbor bill of two years ago were still in lorce, the Engineer Department had money enough at its disposal to remedy the defect. If so, there was no benefit in the Senate making a very extraordinary display of itself on the subject. If there was not money available for the work, he was willing to pass a joint resolution this morning to provide money enough.

Mr. Payne said that the damage was being

Mr. Payne said that the damage was being pair rayne said that the damage was being repaired as fast as 500 men could do it, and it would be completed to-morrow or next day. But the main object of the appeal to Congress was that provision should be made for the additional lock. The capacity of the old lock had been reached and passed.

After further debate the resolution was agreed.

agreed to. The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) said that The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalis) said that he had observed, with regret, the growing tendency to aliude in terms of severity and disparagement to the proceedings of the other House of Congress. It was a violation of the fundamental principles of parliamentary law to refer in one House to what was done or said in the other House. He hoped that the Senate, in the preservation of its own dignity and in the proceeding of its own immunity irom recrimination, would observe those rules and retrain from such aliusions in future.

The resolution offered on Saturday last by Mr. Plumb (Rep., Kan.) as to the reinterment of the remains of Gen. Grant in the Arlington National Cemetery was, at the suggestion of Mr. Plumb, allowed to remain on the table, to be called up at some other time.

The Tariff bill was then taken up, the pending question being on Mr. Vest's amendment to the chinaware paragraph, reducing the duty on decorated ware to 50 per cent, at valorem, and on plain, undecorated ware to 40 per cent.

on desorated ware to 50 per cent, and on plain, undecorated ware to 40 per cent, and on plain, undecorated ware to 40 per cent, instead of 55 and 50 as recommended by the Finance Committee, and instead of 60 and 55 in the House bill.

Mr. Manderson (Ren., Neb.) said that he voted on Saturday evening against Mr. Vest's amendment, and would do so again, because he thought that the rates proposed in it were too low. He favored, however, the rates recommended by the Finance Committee. He was a Protectionist on principle, but he did not believe in unnecessarily high rates of duty.

Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.) reterring to Mr. Hiscock's remarks as to his (McPherson's) willingness to strangle the pottery interest of New Jersey, apologized to the Senate for having asked of that Senator an opportunity to deay it. That Senator, he said, rose the other day and assailed the people of his own State in a manner which he (Mr. McPherson) nover heard equalled before; so that no denial of anything he might say affecting him was needed. He was not aware that he had tried to strangle the pottery industry; but the Senator from New York overlooked the fact that there were thousands and thousands of importers in his own city and State who would not very much relish his remarks.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) modified his amendment by chanking the rate on plain white chinaware to 43 inctoad of 40 per cent. The amendment was then voted on and was rejected years. IP; nays. 25, Messers, Ingails, Manderson, Paddock, and Plumb voted aye with the Democrats and Mr. Payne voted to with the Republicans. The committee amendment was been agreed to Other committee amendment where agreed to Other committee amendment was been agreed to Other committee amendment was bear agreed to Other commit

were agreed to as follows: A committee amentment striking ont the House paragraph which fixes the rate on decorated ware at 40 parcent, and on undecorated at 50 per cent, and sub-stituting another designation on white a rate of 50 per cent. It fixed.

Striking out the paragraph in the Honse bill fixing four rates on bettles, according to sizes, and substituting for it a different classification with two rates—one cent per pound on bettles holding not less than a plot and on demijoins and carboys; and signature pound on bottles helding less thin a plot.

Striking out paragraphs 10: 121, 112, 110, and 116 of the House, bill, and to substitute for them one paragraph 15: 10: 13: 12: 10: 22.

Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Dawes having denied the correctness of Mr. Butler's quotation of testimony from Mr. Tobey, a New England manufacturer, as to "the degradation of Americas labor in New England;" Mr. Butler sent for the volume of hearings before the House Committee on Ways and Means, and read extracts from it, showing that on three separate occasions Mr. Tobey had made use of that treches expression. He also read from the testimony of one O'Donnell, a Fail filver cotton spinner, giving a doieful description of the hard let of workmen in that town, and asked leave to print the whole of it in the Record.

the hard let of workmen in that town, and asked leave to print the whole of it in the Record.

"It has been in the Record a dozen times," said Mr. Dawes. "It is an old chestnut."

"Then," said Mr. lattler, "you should not have denied my statement so smphatically."

As to Mr. Toley's use of the expression about degradation of labor in New England, Mr. Dawes admitted that Mr. Butler was right and that he Mr. Dawes was wrong, but he contended that it was not used by Mr. Tobey in any humiliating rense.

Mr. Plumb moved to amend the committee amendment by reducing the rate on cut and decorated glass and glassware from 45 to 40 per cent. Rejected—leas. 20: nays. 23. The Republicans voting are were Mesers, ingalis, Paddock, and Flumb. The committee amendment was agreed to.

After about an hour's discussion on the glass question Mr. Bair (Ren. N. H. expressed some disgust at the slow rate of progress of the bill, made a surgestion and to the adoption of the previous nuturition and processed to read and have printed in the record an article in to-day's New York Tribuse, beginning with the sentence: "The courtesy of the Senate is an expensive luxury."

Mr. Plumb objected. He said that so far as he knew the sontiment of the Western country, the people were not specially hungry for tariff legislation. He admitted that a tariff bill ought to pass but did not regard the New York Tribuse or any other paper or half dozen papers as representative of the sentiment of

Tribune of any other paper or half doz-papers as representative of the sentiment the American ments of the sentiment the American ments of the sentiment know, however, that If that paper and oth papers, which were how trying to drive know, however, that if that pance and other papers, which were now trying to drive the benate forward, had had their way in becaute to the biliver bull, that great measure would never have passed to gree. The therefore took the liberty of doubting that the utterances of such papers represented the wish of the American people. He knew that they did not represent the wishes of the poople of Eansas.

It was better not to pass a tariff bill ihan to lass one that was not right. If it was meant that the Senais should have a rule that would out off debate, he would regard that as a perversion of legislative power and see a blow at free institutions. He did not regard outside newspaper talk as to what the Senate should do as having any great degree of consaquence. Such talk might have been prompted by the powerful interests that were expecting to troil by the bill. He had yet to learn that a single consumer in the United States had asked for an increase of tariff duties. But whatever was to be done with the bill was to be justified—justified in debate, justified by facts.

Mr. Teller (Hep., Col.) said that he did not yield to any Senator in his devotion to the protective system, which he believed exsential to the prosperity of the American people. But he did not share in the view of the Senator from New Hamre-hire, as taken from one of the leading newspapers of the country, that there had been any innecessary delay in the discussion of the bill, or that the Senate was rereant to its sint because it did not proceed more rapidly. He did not propose to be frightened into any haste or excedition in the discharge of his duty on the bill, he had learned that in any haste or excedition in the discharge of his duty on the bill. He had learned that in any instead to take hold of the bill and pass it was to him somewhat disgusting. He was in full sympathy with the purpose of the bill, which he understood to be to raise duties wherever they were found to be too low, and to lower them wherever they were found to be too low, and to lower them wherever they were found to be too low, and to lower them wherever they were found to be too low, and to lower them wherever they were found to be too low, and to lower them wherever they were found to be too low, and to lower them wherever they were found to be loo ligh. He winded to say to the Planton of the Senate in an orderly and decent manner, and he was prepared to resist, vigoro

#### House of Representatives,

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair) on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa), in charge of the measure, explained that the bill carried an appropriation of \$5,140,000. The items of deficiency submitted to the Committee on Appro-priations aggregated \$13,500,000. The House could see, therefore, that the committee had carefully scrutinized all the proposed appropriations. The Pacific Railroad claims were not provided for in the bill. While he believed that the time was near at hand when these claims would have to be settled, the committee had been practically unanimous in refusing to provide for their payment, when they were still pending in the courts of the country.

Mr. Rogers (Dem., Ark.) premised his remarks with an expression of gratitude that the marks with an expression of gratitude that the presence of Mr Payson in the chair was a guarantee that he would not be taken off the floor. On two occasions the Speaker had taken him off the floor. The Speaker had conceived and taken it into his brain for it had come out of his mouth, though it seemed to him that it was more gall than brain, that he had a right to take a member off the floor.

Mr. Kerr (Rep., Iowa: thought that it was about time that members addressing the House should cease to insult the presiding officer, and he made the point of order that the remarks of the gentleman from Arkansas were out of order.

The Chairman, however, permitted the gentleman to proceed, and Mr. Rogers, continuing, attacked the Speaker and his rullings.

out of order.

The Chairman, however, permitted the gentleman to proceed, and Mr. Morers, continuing, attacked the Speaker and his rulings, he then criticised the code of rules under which the House is proceeding. It gave the Speaker power to stiffe debate, sag the House, force the passage of billis avoid exhousure, outrage and mistreat the minority, and buildoze the majority. The House, he said, and degenerated into a state of anarchy and chaos, it was suspected that the Speaker turned his back on full, fair, frank discussion, on opportunity for amendment, on parliamentary decorum, on official urbanity, on historic and patriotic memories, in order that he might unlawfully perpetuate his party in power, and draw to his support for the Presidency the unscrupious mass of ignorant and vulgar partisans who practised the infamous and corrupt maxim that the ond justified the means. He had degraded the majority with the full assurance on the part of Republican members that if this scheme should break down under the judgment of a liberty-loving people, they would perish like Sampson under the ruins, but if it succeeded, that he alone would reap all the glory. Their want of patriotic courage was exceeded only by their suicidal stupidity, and among them all had not been found a man with the courage of a Jackson, the patriotism of a Henry, and the love of liberty that in spired the fathers, who could say. "This is our country, these are our liberties, these are our country, these are our liberties, these are our will not have the one trodden down under foot country, these are our liberties, these are our countrymen, and you are our servant; and we will not have the one trodden down under foot or the other outraged and wronged."

Mr. Henderson (Rep. 10wa) replied to Mr. Rogers. He said that when the gentleman intimated that it was necessary for some member on the Republican side to check the alleged tyranny of the Speaker, and that Republicans were dumb in the pre-speaker of any publicans were dumb in the pre-speaker of any

Rogers. He said that when the gentleman intermated that it was necessary for some member en the Republican side to check the alleged tyranny of the Speaker, and that Republicans were dumb in the prosence of an abuse of power, he replied that the Speaker was only a part of a solid may-rity, bent on so amending the rules that the business of the country could be executed in this chamber. He challenged the gentleman to name one Republican who had criticised the course that was involved in the adoption of the rules. Should he observe the personal abuse which had been apswed upon the Speaker by the State of Arkansas? As the gentleman from Arkansas stretched upward to reach the mighty man from Maine, the Speaker stood today as the towering, historic, grand figure of this age of legislative victory and reform. If the beople of this republic did not appreciate what earnestness, courage, and patriotism had done in this Congross, then there was no gratitude in the republic for loyality to its best interests. Applause,

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ry.) said that in his criticism of the prosent code of rules at the time it was up for consideration, he had predicted that it would lead to friction between the Speaker and the members. He was not now surprised that the Speaker's impartiality was called in question and his judgment criticised. He had no criticism to make upon the Speaker and the members. He was not now surprised that the Speaker's impartiality was called in question and his judgment criticised. He had no criticism to make upon the Speaker and the members. He was not now surprised that the Speaker's impartiality was called in question and his judgment criticised. He had no criticism to make upon the Speaker and the members are senticled with that officer, God forbid that he should attempt to remove that satisfaction. If they were willing to accept the Speaker as a fair type of their party, he would enter no dispendent of the country of the progress of the summer of the progress of the summer of the progress of the s prosperous and a pairiotic South. That is what
we bemocrats who on this side of the chamber profest against your rules, desire to have
dene by the people who are behind you at
home. Is it possible that it can be
done? I appeal to the Massachusetts of
Plymounth; I appeal to the Western reserve,
settled by the men who came from New England; I appeal to the Wings solders who met
us in battle array; I appeal to the Christians
who kneel with us at the same after; I appeal
to the brave men who recognize sincerity and
bravey. Helind you I appeal to the living
people of the North, Give usayour confidence;
we will deserve it; we do deserve it; and he
will only some the control of the control
her the same after; I appeal
of the North, Give usayour confidence;
we will deserve it; we do deserve it; and he
will assys otherwise does not know us or does
not speak the truth of us." (Applause.)

Jir. Peters (Hep., Isan.) said that from the
remarks which had been made it would appeartiat the presents peaker had been exercising a power never before exercised by a
Spoaker of the House, he rememiered hearing about that grand old man, Handall—whom
he had esteemed as a man and who had a warm
place in his memory—locking a Republican
squarely in it:s face and then recognizing a
Democrat. He had no doubt that the Republicaus thought that was an act of tyranny. He
knew from personal experience that the Aprany
of power as locked in the Speaker had been exercised as much under the administration of
Mr. Carlisle as under that of Mr. Leed.

Mr. Boutelie (Hep., Me.) said that he had no
desire to attempt any orience to-day, in every
realton of like, as a man, as a gentleman
ame and ag gentleman
ame ag gentleman

enable every citizen to perform a citizen's duty—would be accepted by the people as the hignest form of public culogy. [Applause].
After further debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Things of Interest Happening In and Out

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- A Republican Senator who is at presentithe one most frequently consulted on party matters, semarked to-day that the Senate would undoubtedly adopt some scheme of reciprocity before the Tariff bill comes to a vote. This Senator could not say whether the efforts of the President to bring the Senate and House into harmony on the question would succeed. He thought, how-ever, that it would. The Senator's onlinon is, perhaps, based somewhat upon the very sixnificant hints that are being dropped by members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House regarding their willingness, under certain circumstances, to change their views muon the onestion of reciprocity. A well-known correspondent of an Eastern Republican paper, who occupies an official relation to the Ways and Means Committee, has telegraphed the statement that the Republicans of the House are beginning to weaken and that the indications are that a conservative proposition for reciprocal trade with bouth American countries would be met with a spirit of friendship. This announcement is taken to mean that Major McKinley, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is yielding to the seductive voice of Mr. Blaine, and that he is tendy to assist him in putting the reciprocity acheme into the Tariff bill. A friend of the Fresident said to-day that Mr. Harrison is still inclined to send in the reciprocity measure which he dratted a week or two ago and submitted to some of his friends in both Houses, but hat he has not vet nerved himself to the point of annagonizing the expressed views of the Ways and Means Jommittee. But in the past day or two, since the arrival of Mr. Blaine at Cape May Point, the President has been in ormed of the changing sentiment of Major McKinley and his colleagues, and Mr. Blaine's friends in the Senate are looking forward hopefully to the result of the conferences between the President and his Secretary of State. There is no evidence as yet that Speaker Reed has yielded any portion of his opposition to the reciprocity plan, and it is of course unreasonable to hope that the two men from Maine will come together unon this important question, which has within the past few weeks taken the place of the Elections bill as a subject of seneral interest and discussion. Should Mr. McKinley be able tog sit the members of the committee to acree with him that some plan of reciprocity while be apother unon this important question, which has within the past few weeks taken the place of the Elections bill as a subject of seneral interest and di bers of the Ways and Means Committee of the House regarding their willingness, under cer-

The House Committee on Rules to-day had The House Committee on Rues to-day had under consideration the resolution introduced last week by Representative Cummings, providing for an investigation by a special committee of the facts connected with the increase of force in the Kittery (Ma.) Navy Yard prior to the Maine elections. The committee decided to report the resolution back so amended as to omit the provision for a special committee, and to consist simply of a request upon the Secretary of the Navy for a statement of his reasons for increasing the navy yard force. During the discussion in committee it was stated that when the Secretary of the Navy first ordered the force to be increased, for the rurpose of replacing the buildings destroyed by like last January and providing for the repair of ships, he was ignorant of the fact that the Maine Congressional elections were to be held in September. The law forbids the increase of the navy yard forces within sixty days prior to a Congressional election, except in an emergency, and when the Secretary's attention was called to the date of the Maine elections be signed a certificate to the effect that the emergency existed as to the Kittery Navy Yard. under consideration the resolution introduced

The conferrees on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill were in session to-day about three hours, and made considerable progress toward an adjustment of the differences between the two Houses. The appropriation for the geological survey was not reached. It is said that at the last meeting of the conferrees on the Fortifications Appropriation bill the differences between the Senators and Representatives were so marked that a disagreeing report was prepared and has since been simed by the Senators. The Representatives, however, have thus far declined to sign it, and in consequence a feeing prevails that the conferrees may yet come together on a compromise measure. The two principal points of variance are the items for the erection of a new wing of the Watervilet gun foundry and the construction of heavy ordnance by private firms. ation bill were in session to-day about three

The majority report of the House Committee on Elections in the contested case of Goodrich vs. Builock from the Second Florida district was to-day submitted to the House by Chairman Rowell. The report discusses allegations concerning the alleged misconduct and illegal practices of the officers of election in obstructing colored voters. The committee decided that Goodrich is entitled to the seat, and the usual resolution in contested cases is appended, setting forth this fact.

The Senate Committee to-day took up the Anti-lottery bill propared at the Pest Office Department, and which was reported favorably to the House last week. Some doubt was expressed as to the constitutional right of Congress to interiore with matter intrusted to the mails, and the bill was referred to a sub-commils. mittee consisting of Senators Sawyer, Mittell, and Reagan for examination and report.

THEY WERE ABOUT TO ELOPE,

a Angry Husband Struck on the Head Michael Keenan and Charles T. Grant, both ooks, were before Justice Tighe in Brooklyn yesterday. The heads of both were bandaged and Keenan apparently was very weak. He had three ugly scalp wounds inflicted by Grant with a meat cleaver. Keenan's explanation to the magistrate gained him his immediate discharge. He is more than 50 years old, and his wite is twenty years younger. They live at 459 Eighteenth street, Brooklyn, Grant is about

Eighteenth street, Brooklyn. Grant is about her age. Keenan introduced him to her about three weeks ago. He soon became convinced that his wife was beginning to have an undue regard for the visitor, and about a week ago he ordered Grant out of the house.

The husband returned home unexpectedly on Sunday afterneon and found his wife and Grant busily packing up her clothing in a trunk, and apparently making preparations for flight. The young man refused to leave the place when he was ordered to do so, and Keenan tried to eject him. Then Grant struck him with the cleaver. Keenan sars he has since learned that Grant and his wife had arranged to clope to Europe. Grant was held on a charge of assault.

#### A PURSE FOR DR. BURTSELL.

Nearly Everybody in the Congregation Has Contributed to the Testimonial, The purse that a number of members of the congregation of the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany have been making up will probably be presented to the Rev. Dr. Burtsell next Sunday night. It is hoped that the total will be swelled to over \$5.000. Many of the wealthier members of the congregation are out of town, and it is expected that they will be heard from within the next day or two. One of the members of the com-mittee that has charge of this matter said last night:

mittee that has charge of this as a protest against night;
"We are not doing this as a protest against Dr. Burtsell's superiors in the Church who have decided against him, but as a testimonial of our personal esteem for the man. Almost every member of the congregation has contributed his or her mite."

Four Patients for the Pasteur Institute. Four patients were admitted to the Pasteur Institute yesterday-a young woman from Massachusetts, a boy from New Jersey, a man from Springfield. Missouri, and a man from Lowell, Mass. In three of the cases the dogs which inflicted the injuries are said to have died of hydrophobia since. There were fifteen other applicants, some of whom had come a long way. long way.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 4.-Morgan White.

well-to-do rancher living at Lockhart, was shot and killed to-day by Ernest Blum, a business man of that town. Blum accused White of circulating slanderous reports about his wile, and this morning gave him a cowhiding. White then went in search of Blum with a shotgun. The two men met and Blum shot White through the head with a pistol.

A very miscellaneous lot of unclaimed articles selted by the Bureau of Incumtrances was sold at the Cor-poration yards yesterday for \$7.0. The sale included trucks, wagons, hand-arts, furniture, slright, safes, fruit stands, bincaing stouds, sever, algos telegraph poles, and wire. The telegraph wire in stock soid for \$500, and the poles brought \$12.

The Golden Fleece Not Heard from. The English steam yacht Golden Fleece, which has the reputation of being a fiver, is twenty-one days out from London and ham't been spoken. She is consigned to Mr. Frank Caborn of this city, who has chartered her for two months.

# Vacation

Benefits Are More Than Equalled By the Life And Energy

## Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla

STORY OF A LOVER'S VENGEANCE. Remarkable Letter that a Chicago Young

CHIGAGO, Aug. 4.-An anonymous letter written in French was delivered on Thursday last to Claude Rosaire, 27 years old, residing in handsome apartments on the West Side. Its contents revealed to him his parentage and mysterious circumstances connected with his life which had been previously hidden from him. Mr. Rossire has for three years held a position in the Chicago Board of Trade. From the earliest time of which he has any recollection he lived with a well-to-do Canadian family in a small town in southeastern Michigan, and was brought up to believe that he was a child of the family. He was treated in every way as such until his supposed father, in a fit of anger, declared that he was illegitimate, an announcement which so keenly affected him that he left his home never to return. That was in his twenty-third year.

"I write this under the inspiration of the moment. My physicians say I cannot live more than two months. Two years ago I saw you in Chicago. I recognized you at once; but although I had been looking for you three years I was not satisfied to find you again. Besides, I had been cured of mysickness. I'copie like myself suffer with remorse only in the valley of the shadow of death.

"First, you are legitimate, I can reveal to you almost all your life. To make sure that the things I am about to toil you are true, listen.

"Until the 6th of October, 1884, you believed yourself the son of George Latham of L.—. Mich. In a moment of great angor he told you that you were an illegitimate son. That night you left, and you have never spoken one to the other since. They believe you dead. George Latham, I am sone, believes you to be what he has said, but he regrets bitterly that he has betrayed the confidence of his sister.

"I am going to tell you about your family, Your gransimother, the mother of your mother, was the Duchess de Saint Aliaize of Normandie. Her marriage was very miserable, the Duke de Saint Aliaize being well known. After having spent the fortune of your gransimother he commenced against her a suit for divorce Having sost love and courage the Duchess field to America, taking with her her only child, a baby—your mother—Victoria de Saint Aliaize. "But a little while after her arrival in America the Duchess entered the convent of the Ursuline- at New Orleans, where she died live years later. Her child, Victoria, remained in the careof the Sisters until the age of 18, when her great talent for music caused the Mother superior to have her choose between the world and the convent. During her probation she met and loved a Confederate soldier by the name of Claude Hector Rosaire. This man, your lather, was only of French extraction, tracing his French blood from his great grandfather, who is a creole. On the 6th of October, 1863, they were married, as you will see by the enclosed certificate. Immediately they fied to Canada.
"Now this man Rosaire was not the only isten: "Until the 6th of October, 1884, you believed

Canada. "New this man Rosaire was not the only man who loved Victoria de Saint Allaize, but he was the only man she loved. I never pardoned them, and followed them as a hunting dog would. In May of the next year you were born in Quebec. Three weeks after your birth I stole you from your nurse and carried you to the south of Ontario, among a colony of Canadian Quakers. Marguerite became your foster mother. No matter how, some women love strangely.

dian Quakers. Marguerite became your foster mother. No matter how, some women love strangely.

"Then I returned to Quebec to seek my revenge. It arrived but with little satisfaction. Your lather, canned with grief on account of your loss, threw himself from the head of the fort. I was waiting for Victoria to follow me, but she was made of iron. She came and went with a face of iron, and then suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. I never found trace of her. She must have entered a convent for only those walls could elude my vengeance.

"I cannot write more because I will not. I hate you as I hated her. I have greatly enjoyed to see you struggle, knowing that it was useless, for my maledictions rest on the fruit of their marriage.

"I am loolish to talk of the stain that is on you, but a man has two natures, and I cannot resist my better nature, who compels me try to repair the wrong I have done you, if it is possible, liesides, there are moments when I am really and profoundly penitent, and it is in such moments that I write this.

"You will never be able to discover me. You have no possible means of identifying me, liowever, your mother guesses this—yes, she must know. Perhaps her child can find her in spite of all, but then it will be too late for your vengeance."

The letter is unsigned. With it was sent the

The letter is unsigned. With it was sent the the whereabouts of his mother and of the rest-ing place of his dead father.

#### MRS. JONES'S WILL STANDS.

A Good Beal of Smirching of Character Goes on Record Uncontradicted.

Surrogate Ransom has admitted to probate the will of Agnes Livingston Jones, which has been the subject of a long and bitter contest by her husband, Edward P. Jones. The will left nothing to him and pretty much all to her son, or in the event of the son's death to other relatives of hers. One of them, the son Edward of her uncle, David O'Nell. Mrs. Jones. whose father died by suicide in Brooklyn, had been twice married. Her first husband's name was Livingston. She had been provided for more or less by her uncle, David O'Nell, for several years, and it was with his means that she had taken care of Livingston. When Livingston died she got his life insurance, but lost most of it in stock speculations. The rest she invested in Procklyn real estate, completing her purchases with money turnished by her second husband. Jones. From the time she married him ber pecuniary condition improved. The evidence shows," says the Surrogate. ' that he furnished her an excellent home and

provided for the house with liberality. He intrusted her with large sums of money, and nurchased real and personal property in her name. Her declarations at the time were that she regarded the transactions as in the nature of a trust for him, though nearer to the day of her death she announced her purpose to dis-pose of the property by will without regard to his interest. I have no doubt that the bulk of the estate came to her as gifts from her second hashand.

his interest. I have no doubt that the bulk of the estate came to ber as gitts from her second husband.

The general course of proof is that the decedent lived on terms of affection with her husband until about the period of iliness, and her change of feeling then seems to have been concealed from him. The only change is evidenced by her declarations to others that he had been unfaithful to her, and that she could no longer remain his wife, and intended to procure a divorce. She also stated that her husband was a gambler and a dealer in 'green goods,' and that he was the associate of low persons men and women."

The Surrogate save that neither Jones nor the young woman with whom he was intimate took the stand todeny the truth of the charges. The decedent stated to different persons that she had for twenty years been intimate with her uncle. David O'Noil. Early in this intimacy the uncle was prosperous and had liberally supplied her with means. Later, when he met with reversee, she reciprocated by giving him money from the bounty of her husband without the husland's knowledge.

O'Neil,' says the Surrogate, was a competent witness to deny her statement, but he did not offer himself as a witness."

The Surrogate holds that although the will may have been the result of permission exerted by her brother and O'Neil, he is convinced that it was her voluntary act.

#### Milled a Female Convict.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 4.-At the county convict camp, seven miles from this city, last night Julia Pearson, a colored female prisoner, was shot and killed by Bill Mooney, a white guard. It is alleged Mooney was drunk last guard. It is alleged Mooney was drunk last night and made an assault on the woman. She resisted and drow a knife to defend herself, when he shot her. Mooney had a trust before a country Justice and was deschared on his plea that the woman was trying to escape, and attacked him with a knife.

Later in the day a convict inspector visited the camp, and learning the facts swore out a warrant charging Mooney with murder, but he had skipped, and has not been arrested.

## STRAIGHT REPUBLICANS

OUT WITH AN ADDRESS CONDEMNING THE CITIZENS MOVEMENT.

Shall There Re Any More Pastons With the Wicked Democrats !- Never !- Not This Fall, Anyhow, Senator Evarts Says. The Fifth Avenue Republican Club has got out, through its Executive Committee, the address authorized some time ago calling on the

party in this city to nominate and Republican voters to support a straight Republican municipal ticket this fall. All the members of the committee who are in town sign the address. Chairman John S. Smith of the committe has received many letters on this theme. Among them is one from Senator Evarts, who writes Of the duty of the Republican party to run their own ticket this fail, with their candidate for Mayor at its Of the genuiveness of this Evartsonian sen-

tence, the reader will entertain no doubt. This

is the address:

To ail voters in the city of New York who desire an honest municipal Government: is the address:

To an waters in the city of New York who desire an honest manufact Government:

For the second time in the last quarter of a century the citizens of the city of New York are compelled to take notice, by reason of public exposure, of mal-administration and corruption of the Democratic party in the management and control of the city Government. It will not be claimed that the Tweed exposure of twenty years ago, or the recent camasking of Fammany Hall were events causing profound surprise. For thirty years the government of thiscity has been in the hands of the Democratic party. Within this teriod we have seen the Democratic party. Within this teriod we have seen the Democracy in every style and variety. We have had Mozart itall, Irving Hall, the County Democracy and through all these years Tammany Hall, always active and usually in the ascendant. Every investigation into municipal scalars has shown that various departments of the Government have been honeycomied with corruption, exterion, bribery, and nefarious schemes for defrauding the citizens. Investigations had within the last twelve months show that no faction of the Democracy not the from the Democracy not in this city is exempt. No sooner had the Tammany Commissioners of Accounts laid bare the incompetency and wrong doing of County Democrats than the Fassett Committee tore the mask from Tammany Hall.

What, then, is the remedy? We answer, nothing but a complete overthrow of Democratic rule. No combination with any element of the Democracy or other hall-way measure will correct the evil. An organization not responsible for the past and having no friends in office to protect must be placed in power. The Republican party acone can answer these conditions. Its interests would lead it to a complete cleaning of the administration. Fusions, coalitions, deals, and so-called citizens' movements, when they have prevailed. Nome assert that in municipal affairs parties should be ignored, and good business men in

some assert that in municipal affairs parties should be ignored, and good business men. it respective or party connections, naced in comination for office. These good business men is receptative or party connections, naced in comination for office. These good business men are to be selected by self-appointed committees. While this plan may be beaufful in theory, and may be feasible in small communities, where every citizen in the committees, which is a real-city like. New York, Thus metropolis now numbers more people to the property in the street and the street in the third. It is not to be supposed for a moment that the people of a great state like Michigan or Mi-souri would throw down party lines and cast their ballots for nominess so selected, and experience shows that this cannot be selected in New York. The American cooled will always make their selection in their own way, and throw this norty accordes which represented in New York. The American cooled will always make their selection in their own way. They cannot be prevented from exerting their power in municipal elections, however loudly the ery is sounded that they ought not to do so. Experience demonstrates that practically the choice is between party organizations, and that without their aid no ussuit result can be obtained. But, on the theory lying at the bottom of all citizens movements, that party considerations should not weight in municipal elections, how can be a Democratic city, and that without their aid no usual result can be obtained. In the Mayor must be a Democrat, be unsufficed? In involves a palababi inconsistency. In any combination against Tammary Hall the Republican party would contribute a great majority of the vote. Why should it yield the Mayority, as it always has done, to a section of the Democrate it they in the section in the field the majority against William Dowd, the Republican candidate for Mayor was only

who are sincere in their opposition to Tammany Hall.

John Smith. Chairman; A. B. Humphrey, Secretary pro tem; Cornelius N. Bilss, Edward H. Ammidown, Jarvelle W. Cooper, Edward Michell, S. M. Milliken, James A. Dennison, John W. Jacobus, Joseph Fool, Thomas F. Wentworth, James A. Blancaard, A. C. Cheney, Charles F. Homer, James P. Foster, John F. Raker, P. H. McNamee, Philip Carpenter, Warner Miller, William Dowd, William Brookfield, Samuel Thomas, Coohas Brainerd, Edward T. Bartlett, Henry Hall, James W. Hawes, Mortiner C. Addoms, M. M. Budlong, Charles H. Patrick, John O. Mott, Nathan Littauer, Cophas Brainerd, Jr., William

#### The Murder of Emma Andersea.

NEW MILFORD, Aug. 4.-It is believed that there is sufficient evidence to hold Charles Borjesson, brother of Andrew Borjessou, the murderer of Emma Anderson. This evidence murderer of fimma Andersen. This evidence will not be given out until the trial in the Superior Court, but it is thought it will have an important bearing on the case. The murderer, in an interview on Saturday, said the crime was not premuditated, and that he entered his victim's room simply to talk to her, and that the murder was committed in a frenzy. The evidence referred to will go to show that Borjesson and his brother planned the crime several days beforehand, and this, if it can be subtained, will not only show premeditation, but will convict the brother as an accessory. accessory.

McGonegal's Case to be Heard To-morrow. In his address to the August Grand Jury in the General Sessions resterday, Recorder Smyth made no specific reference to the case of Dr. McGonegal, accused of killing Annie tioodwin by malbractice. Edward E. Poor, dry goods, is the foreman of the jury and Pril Milligan is a jurer. The case of Di. Mctioneral and the other persons concerned in the death and illegan burial of Annie Goodwin will come before the Grand Jury to-morrow.

Mrs, MeBride Gets \$300 a Month In the famous suit of Josephine P. McBride for a separation from Robert P. McBrida the tea merchant, on the ground of cruelty and habitual intoxication. Julian heach directed yesterday that McBride should pay his wife facts amouth for the support of herself and her child pending the final determination of the suit is the Court of Appeals. Her counter fact 500 allowance.

The most extraordinary vegetable remedy yet dis-covered. An absolute cure for all hereditary or acquired blood diseases. Infallible in scrofuls, cancer, rhaumatism, dialgoring aruptions, and disorders of atomach, liver, and kidneys of adults and children. Pronounced by leading physiciaus of New York the

The N. Y. Police Say

Having been a member of the police of this city for a number of years and during that time exposed in all the changes of weather. I became afflicted with blood troibles. Und can ed a breaking out on the skin, and a second physical properties of the control of t

The Cactus Blood Cure has positively pured numerous cases of Serofula and Sali Rheum to one month's time where all other

Blood purifiers have failed.

Pleasant to take, applicable to diseases of infancy or old age. All drugglets sell it. Price large airs, Editor small, T.UA family for descriptive pumpher and owner the case.

ALVA'S BRAZILIAN FIRECTRI CONTROL No. 0, Wall St. New York.

#### MISS SHERIDAN'S MARRIAGE,

The Actress Explains How She Came to Bosron, Aug. 4.-Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brooks Fry are now occupying a charming suite of rooms at the Hotel Langham. Last evening Mrs. Fry welcomed a representative of THE SUN, and, speaking of her sudden and quiet marriage, said:
"My father, Gen. George Sheridan, and other

dear relatives live in New York, and for their

sakes I think the truth should be known. So

much that is wrong has been inferred in re-

gard to our marriage that I shall be glad to have the simple story appear just as it happened. Such publicity is so distasteful to me and is the very thing I tried to avoid. You can't imagine my surprise upon picking up some New York and Boston papers and reading of the whole affair some hours before we were married, All accounts could have been merely inference, for no official aunouncement was made until notices were sent after the ceremony to two of the Boston papers. The original idea of our trip to Deer Islo was to have a week's rest, and so we decided to visit some of Mr. Fry's friends on the island and enjoy repose and rest. Then we decided to be married there, desiring only such publicity as the genuineness of the marriage made necessary. A portion of the summer had been very pleasantly spent in some of the most out-of-the-world little country places in New York, where I held sweet communion with nature and ato the berries as they repended in the sun. Feturning to Boston, I planned to visit camp at Hingham. Mr. Fry was there, and I went down gatte as other ladies domerely for the purpose of visiting during camp. I was there under the kind chaper-nage of Mrs. Capt. Alline of the First Corps of Calets, stopping at the Cushing House. At the end of the camp week I came to the Tremont House, and even then it was not distinctly decided that we should be married. I stayed at the Tremont over Sunday and then took the steamer for the contemplated vacation point. We had a pleasant trip down, and as I went out in the morning and looked at the glistening beach, with a row of only six or seven houses, I fell in love with the gulet spot at once. The pecole there have to wave a flag to stop the boat, and a mud scow comes out from the shore to meet the steamer at the Pumpkin Island light. On this rude conveyance we reached Little Beer Isle, and I fell in happy to think that I had got quite such publicity as the genulneness of the mar scow comes out from the shore to meet the steamer at the l'umekin Island light. On this rude conveyance we reached little Deer Isle, and I felt happy to think that I had got quite out of the world. It is a charming little spot, owned by Capt. Babson, keeper of the lighthouse, a sort of happenesse. The doings of the world at large are lost to view here, and if one receives a telegram he or she immediately comes under the suspicion of the community. I received two while there, one from my dear father in New York sending congratulations. "Such a place was my local as a quiet and picturesque spot for the wedding, and o we were made man and wife on Wednesday by Justice Spofford, a charming old gentleman, and a very few relatives were present. My father was cognizant of the silair, and my regret is that he could not have been present, but it was not possible. Well, it is all over now, and we are home again. I do hope lilly talk has ceased about the affair, for I surely had not the remotest idea that what occurred would be understood so wrongly by the world."

### EMPTYING THE NEW AQUEDUCT.

It Will Take Ten Days or So to Get Up the Piatforms for Repairs. To-morrow the water gates at the Croton Dam will be closed, and the water will be turned off entirely from the new aqueduct. to flow into the Central Park reservoir, if it will, and the blow-offs and the pumps at the Harlem River will then be used to clear the aqueduct for the construction of a platform and staging, on which the workmen will stand to complete the work of repair that was interrupted by the necessity of getting a temporary increase in the water cupply. The repairs necessary are all in and above the keystone course of the arch. As soon as the platforms are in place the water will be turned on again, and a flow of 50,000,000 gallons a dar will come along under the platforms. It will take about ten days to put up the platforms out Commissioner Gilroy says that there will be little or no effect upon the city's supply in the mean time. The Central Park reservoirs are full, and there will be no need to economize.

The new aqueduct will be used to the repairs are completed, and then the old one will be repaired. Harlem River will then be used to clear the

HOT SPOTS IN BROADWAY.

uor Burns Mis Feet.

Inspector Nicholas It, O'Connor of the Department of l'ublic Works was called on again yesterday to go down Broadway and see team escape from the sewer heads and Croton pipe heads along that thoroughfare, between Vesey street and Trinity Church. The allegation was made that the Steam Company's pipes were causing the water in the sewers and water pipes to bell. Inspector O'Connor found the steam, and tested the not places by standing on the manhole covers, jumping off when his feet were burned. He will make a report on this investigation today, and then Commissioner Gliroy will see what there is to be done about it.

Mr. O'Connor also looked into the vaults of the Seventh National Bank, at John street and Broadway, which were injured by the steam company while making repairs in John sireet recently. The bank has called upon the steam company to repair the vaults, but the latter say that it can't, because it can get no permit to open the street. Mr. O'Connor experienced from whilm. allegation was made that the Steam Com-

Feil From His Wagon and Broke Hip Neck. HADDAM, Conn., Aug. 4 .- Yesterday morning Cyrus Hurd, a well-known resident of Middle Haddam, left home for a drive to a picule resort known as Glen Grove. He did not return last night, but as he had been in the habit of remaining away from home all night his family were not greatly alarmed. This morning, however, a searching party started out to look for him. They want to the grove, where they found his dead body lying on the ground. His neck was broken, probably by a fall from his wagon. He was in the habit of drinking quite hard at times, and he probably fell from his wagon while intoxicated. His horse was found a few rods away eating grass. Hurd was 65 years of age and was well known all over Mideleser county, as he was the largest man for miles around, weighing over 300 pounds. remaining away from home all night his fam-

The quarterly report of the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments was received at the Mayor's office yesterlay. The \$00,711.710 increased valuation that it shows is explained to be in bricks and mortar, or in other words to be the coloniced value of the city on account of real extain imprivements. It is the greater improvement is in the greater improvement and one of the support of Wassichaner Sounty.

WHAT IS THE BEST?

# Morses, Carringes, &c. FLANDRAU & CO. Spring and Summer

Carriages OF THE BEST CLASS, of THE BEST CLASS.

torias,
tribicia,
to Wheelers,
id Phictons,
daniettes,
sibuses,
ass. Kockaways,
pre Reckaways,
der Chuctons,
danie,
tor Traps,
tors' Wagons,
tors' Wagons,
tors' Wagons,
tors' Phictons,
tors' Proughams,
tors' Broughams,
tors' milhuses, -Pass, Kockaways, oupe Enckuways, felder Chuctons, Theo. Vis.

SECOND-HAND

Wagona, Phnetona, Ruckboarda, Rockawaya, Surraya, Fancy Trans, Victorias, Lambaulettes, Wagonettes, Carta, Dos a For, Villago, Tarta, Stanbore Gille, Handoop Phnetona, Deput Wagona, Doctora Vinetona, Ex. Too Cabrioleta, Runaibunta, Annoby Victoria Pinetona

SPECIAL BARUAINE IN TWO AND THIERE SEAT DEFOT WAGONS, Passenger Wagons, seating elseen persons, open Surreys, in oak and natural wood, extension top Surreys, and the seat of the seat

AT UNITED STATES WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO. S. DAY, CONSER SOTH ST. CITY ALL KINDS OF DELIVERY GROWERS BAKERS ETCHERS LAUNDRY, MILK, CARPENTERS, AND ETCHERS VASION OF MAN AND TOOLDER, AND ENTERS VASION OF THE CONTROL OF BUSINESS WAGONS, -100 NEW, 10 NEC OND-HAND DELIVERY WAGONS, ALL STILMS, PULLY WARRANTED, BUY OF MANDFACTURES, SAVE MONAT, WAGON TAKEN IN EXCHINANCE, HUBSON WAGON CO., 512 HUBSON R.

Largest stock in U.S of Delivery Wagons for Dry Goods Laundry, Bottlers Grocers Carpenters, Plumb-ers Confectioners and all other business best goods, our own muse of best material (finest fulls), reasons-ble terms. Buy from the builder. BACINE WAGON AND CARRIAGE CO., 151-153 South 5th av., New York.

BUSINESS WAGONS, Our hand made and the second services and are observed to buy. We carry in stock 5: wagons to suit all purposes. Call before pur obasing niswhere. N.E.W. YORK, WAGON Co., because Hank.

Special Just received, two car loads of our light Delivery Wagous for country use, with or williont ropa SCINE WAUGO CO, IN South Clay, N. HORSE, for carriage or business wager, cheap 435

Riding Academies,

EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS: Hinstrated entalogues free

STAMP COLLECTORS' CONVENTION.

The First Day's Work Includes a Knockout for the Unscrupulous Counterfeiter, The American Philatelists or stamp collectors are in town. About fifty-six of them, so near as could be gues-ed vesterday, went in and out of the Lincoln Club, at 56 Clinton place, where they are holding a three days' convention. Nearly everybody had a proxy for somebody else who had an erroneous idea of the summer resort qualities of this city, and wouldn't venture near it. Graybeards of 70 and youths of 15 shook hands enthusiastically as they recognized in each other the divine spark necessary to a genuine collector. There were a good many noted collectors in the little gathering. Among the most promine at were John K. Tiffany of St. Louis, C. B. Corwin of Plainfield, H. E. Deats of Hightstown, E. B. John K. Tiffacy of St. Louis, C. E. Corwin of Plainfield, H. E. Deats of Hightstown, E. B. Sterling of Trenton. Charles Gregory of Brocklyn, C. H. Mekeel of St. Bouls, J. Oakley Hobby, Julius Adesaw, J. N. T. Levick, J. A. Scott, and Harry Calman of this city. Some of these have collections worth \$30,004. No wall paper collections were represented, but one man had a collection of tin-loit tobacco waspers. President Tiffans was in the chair. The other officers were: Wellam C. Van Derlin of Boston, Vice-President: Millard F. Walton of Philadelphia, Secretary; Charles Gregory, Treasurer, and Joseph Richert, Foreign Secretary; Much of the time was avoted to officers' reports. There are 567 active members in America, besides many foreigners. The oreign exchange has not, however, done a very large business. The most interesting feature was the debate on the question of dropping from the American Philadelphia the advertisement of a collector who was said to have sold counterfeit stamps. It was finally determined that the "Literary Board" in charge of the paper should be requested to reject advertisements offered by him. Incidentally it came out that all sorts of stamps, from the cheapest to the most expensive, including the cancelled, are counterfeited. A firm in Hamburg has made a regular business of it, and has dealings with nearly every civilized country. The American philatellists have two officers known as counterfeit detectors," who examine doubtful stamps submitted by members. One of them examined 165,000 stamps last year.

To-day the annual election will be held.

The funeral of George L. Schuyler, the veteran yachtsman who died on board Elbridge T. Gerry's yacht Electra, at New London, on Thursday, took place at 11% o'clock yesterday morning, from All Soul's Church, Fourth avenue and Twentieth street. The Rev. D. W. nue and Twentieth street. The Rev. D. W. Morehouse conducted the funeral services of the Unitarian Church. There were no pall-bearers. The body was taken from the church to the Grand Central station, and thence by special car to Tairytown where it will be buriet in the Hamilton burial ground. Among those in the church were William G. Hamilton, Senator John A. King James S. Van Cortlandt, Col. S. V. M. Cruger. A. Gracie King Jonn Schuyler, George Bowden, Alexander Hamilton of Tarrytown, Daniel Parrish Kingsford, and Mr. Schuyler's children. Philip and the alisses Louise and Georgina Schuyler.

Altering the Bridge Car Grips, The process of changing the grip wheels or

the bridge cars from a slanting to a horizontal position, which has been going on for more than a year, will probably be completed within a few months. More than half of the grips have been altered sirpady. The great fault have been altered airpady. The great fault with the slanting grip was that when the carswere very heavily ionded the lower wired would sometimes come in contact with the track wheels along which runs the cable. Thus the grip was liable to be destroyed. With the grip in a horizontal position, there can be no interference of this sort.

Another difficulty that is avoided is the unequal warring down of the leather inces of the grip wheels, and the consequent swinging of the cable out from the centre.

Objected to His Wife's Visitors.

When John B. Youngling, a Third avenue car conduc tor, reached his home on Sunday night he found the table littered with the remnants of a feast. His wife table littered with the remnants of a feast. His wife told him she had received a vieit from George Har-Harris of 215 East 114th street and a woman Young-ling knows only as Mrs. Decker. He helped send Mr. Decker to the island two years are. Mr. Younging Hocker to the island two years are. Mr. Younging the hot want Mrs. Hecker wieth the Wr. Harris, and state he address given by Mr. Harris and after an exchange of strong language struck Harris just back of the ear with a blackthorn caue. Harris drew a paint and Younging ran away. Harris was arrested. The pistoi proved to be a toy pistol, and Harris said he fred it to summon the police. He was discharged.



emaler—Is not this the 5th time I have half-soled these boots ?

Change a Pine Table to Walnut. A Poplar Kitchen Press to Antique Oak. A Cane Rocker to Mahogany. See what can be done with 250, worth of

PIK-RON WOLFF & BANDOLPH, Philadelphia.